

TUBERCULOSIS MEET

on Held in Charlotte
for Extermination

A VIGOROUS WARFARE

led to Make War on the Great
Plague.—Tuberculosis, its
ence, Costliness and Fatality
edies Pointed Out.

At 10 o'clock Tuesday morning in the Selwyn Hotel in Charlotte, the North Carolina Convention for the Prevention of Tuberculosis, assembled. After the preliminaries were done in due form the doctors plunged into their subject with great earnestness and zeal. Space will permit only of the gist of the arguments in favor of a vigorous warfare against the "great white plague."

J. P. Monroe said tuberculosis the greatest enemy of modern people that it must be exterminated. "I hope to the afflicted that cures are possible."

Dr. Harper said that it is estimated that tuberculosis fatalities exceed those of war, famine, plague, cholera, yellow fever and small-pox, all combined.

It was set forth that even in our own nation 553 people die daily of the disease and that North Carolina shares only too fully in the proportion.

Its causes are understood to be, hereditary tendency, lack of sufficient clothing, living in infected houses (which should be disinfected) lack of ventilation, lack of cleanliness, unsanitary environment, lack of proper food, etc., which can be summed up in the term, ignorance on the part of the people as to the nature of the disease and the means of prevention and cure of it.

Poverty was given as a cause and a result of the malady.

The cost of the dread disease as brought out is an eye opener. When it is considered what is the average earning capacity of victims, together with costs of treatment while lingering, an average estimate of \$8,000 each is placed. Probably 200,000 people die in the United States every year of this malady. Thus \$1,600,000,000 worth of productive energy is cut off from our nation every year.

The remedies advocated so unanimately and forcibly are popular education on the subject, means of treatment of patients and power to enforce laws of health.

Dr. Williams educated a small, well bound, neat of about 50 pages, composed of readable, attractive style, also a printed pamphlet as well as forms of literature. These have been gotten up by the legislative body and distributed by county commission. These books should be in the schools, the teacher had suitable training, and request lectures should be demanded in the schools on the subject.

Hospitals, sanitariums and colonies to be the means of treatment affected. These, it was set forth, should be maintained partly at least in order that no one wait too long to apply for relief, and a feeling of dependency claim it as a right.

objection on the score of cost is rebutted the immense loss sustained by the ravages of disease.

like Wilmington it was estimated would have about 80 deaths. The cost of the sickness and together with the earnings of persons in normal condition average life being about \$8,000 would bring the city's loss up to \$640,000 annually. It is estimated too, that in a hospital or sanitarium at a cost of \$175, the average life of the afflicted would be lengthened by ten years.

It is a recognized fact that there are those who would not submit to laws of safety to their fellow men such as burning all sputum and taking treatment where such could effectually benefit them and be a means of safety to others. In such cases law and its proper execution is thought a necessary expedient.

Among contributors of papers, etc., Dr. L. W. Faison, Charlotte; Dr. Brooks, of Aberdeen; Dr. Wilcox, of High Point; Dr. M. Jones, of High Point; Dr. J. Battle, U. S. N.; Dr. W. J. Gandy, of High Point; Dr. A. G. Bell, of Charlotte; Dr. James H. Hargraves, of Asheville; Dr. T. Harper, of Wilmington; Dr. N. Lambeth, of Greensboro; Dr. Charles D. Paul Paquin, of

Dr. C. A. Julian, Thomasville, N. C.

Four Articles in Its Creed.
1. Tuberculosis is our greatest enemy.
2. Tuberculosis can be prevented.
3. Tuberculosis can be cured.
4. Tuberculosis must be exterminated.

How People Get Tuberculosis.
Dr. Minor: "We know that practically the only danger of infection arises from the expectoration of those suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, in their sputum is found the germ in large numbers and when dried, reduced to dust, and blown around, it can under favorable conditions (but not easily, it is true, for it with difficulty can infect man) produce the disease in those in whom it succeeds in getting firm lodgment."

"Street spitting we cannot hope for a long time if ever to stop, but if we can only teach that to spit on a sidewalk, and not into the roadway, is improper, we must and probably can trust our good friend the Sun to continue at the old stand undoing, out doors at least, the bad effects of man's carelessness."

"It is indoor spitting that is dangerous and which chiefly spreads the disease, and this we cannot but vigorously attack and seek to eradicate. "Let the spitting habit be, but once stopped and let all sputum be properly disposed of where it can do no harm and scientists all recognize that in fifty years or less tuberculosis would be a rare disease."

How to Prevent Tuberculosis.
1. Destroy all sputum.
2. Disinfect all houses where there have been cases of tuberculosis. This should be done under the supervision of the Health authorities of the town or city.
3. Let the State see that all houses are built in such a manner that the inmates will have plenty of fresh air and sunlight.
4. Educate the people to the necessity of properly ventilating their sleeping rooms, stores, shops and offices.
5. Dr. Lambeth says: "Let the public school add to its curriculum a course on feeding the human animal. Time could easily be provided for this, moreover, a little less study of the dead languages and a little more study of the living man would make it all the better for our bodies and little worse for our education. Let the course include the physiological importance of nutrition, the nutritive values of all the available foods, the economic value of substance offered for sale as food, and methods of preparing the cheaper foods in a more palatable manner."

In other words: Pure air, proper food and plenty of it; and the destruction of all sputum will prevent tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis Can be Cured.
1. An early diagnosis is essential. The patient should know the truth. The doctor should tell him the truth; and no time should be lost in seeking wise and competent treatment.
2. Some cases can be successfully treated at home. The best places are the hospitals, sanitariums, colonies, resorts and dispensaries.
3. Medicine does not hold a very large place in the treatment. It is largely a matter of properly regulated living for the patient. The physician should be the teacher and the patient the pupil in a school of health. Implicit obedience on the part of the pupil is the only hope. Hundreds are being cured in this way.
4. The convention asks the State to help by providing a "North Carolina Training School for the Treatment and Prevention of Tuberculosis." The idea is to give a short course of instruction to the patient and then send him home and let others come, till finally the good news is spread all over the State.

What the State Should Do.
Dr. Williams: "I advocate that we request the State to furnish sufficient funds to provide literature for circulation among the people, in which will be incorporated the instructions which the people need. This literature should be widely distributed, sent into all homes, and be so written as to be easily intelligible."
"I advocate the publication of a book, of forty or fifty pages, covering in brief, the subject of tuberculosis, compiled so as to be easily intelligible to the most ignorant reader. Let it be attractively gotten up, so as to be worthy of a place in the library of our people."
"The State should provide the necessary funds for the publication of such a book, and for the distribution of it. It should provide for supplementing the book with illustrated lectures, to be delivered by competent men all over the State."
"This book should be placed in the schools; and teachers who have been trained for the purpose, should be selected to interpret it to the children. The child has an impressionable brain, and this needed instruction would be sown in a fertile soil, to bring forth, in a few years, an abundant harvest of good for the control of this disease."

FOR CONSERVATION

President Approves Report
of National Commission.

SENDS MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

Urges Measures to Conserve the National Resources—Should be Put in Effect Without Delay.

President Roosevelt, Friday transmitted to Congress the following bearing on the conservation of our natural resources.

I transmit herewith a report of the national conservation commission, together with the accompanying papers. This report, which is the outgrowth of the conference of Governors last May, was unanimously approved by the recent joint conference held in this city between the national conservation commission and Governors of the States. State conservation commissions and conservation committees of great organizations of citizens. It is therefore in a peculiar sense representative of the whole nation and all its parts.

The facts set forth in this report constitute an imperative call to action. The situation they disclose demands that we, neglecting for a time, if need be, smaller and less vital questions, shall concentrate an effective part of our attention upon the great material foundations of national existence, progress and prosperity.

The progress of our knowledge of this country will continually lead to more accurate information and better use of the sources of national strength. It is not necessary that this knowledge should be exact in every minute detail. It is essential that it should correctly describe the general situation. The conservation of our resources is the fundamental question before this nation.

Our population is now adding about one-fifth to its numbers in ten years. Many millions more, must be fed and clothed from the products of our soil. With the steady growth in population and the still more rapid increase in consumption our people will hereafter make greater and not less demands per capita upon all the natural resources for their livelihood, comfort and convenience. It is high time to realize that our responsibility to the coming millions is like that of parents to their children, and that in wasting our resources we are wronging our descendants.

Our rivers can and should be made to serve our people effectively in transportation, but the vast expenditures for our waterways have not resulted in maintaining, much less in promoting, inland navigation. Therefore, let us take immediate steps to ascertain the reasons and to prepare and adopt a comprehensive plan for inland, waterway navigation. Our forests are fast disappearing, and less than one-fifth of them are being conserved, and no good purpose can be met by failing to provide the relatively small sums needed for the protection, use, and improvement of all forests still owned by the government. Let us enact laws to check the wasteful destruction of the forests in private lands. The American people stand nearly as a unit for waterway development and for forest protection.

Mineral Resources Wasted.
Our mineral resources once exhausted are gone forever, and the needless waste of them costs us hundreds of human lives and nearly \$300,000,000 a year. Therefore, let us undertake without delay the investigations necessary before our people will be in position, through State action or otherwise, to put an end to this huge loss and waste, and conserve both our mineral resources and the lives of the men who take them from the earth.

The conservation of our natural resources is of first consideration. If we of this generation destroy the resources from which our children would otherwise derive their livelihood, we reduce the capacity of our land to support a population, and so either degrade the standard of living or deprive the coming generations of their rights to life on this continent.

If we allow great industrial organizations to exercise unregulated control of the means of production and the necessities of life, we deprive the Americans of to-day and of the future of industrial liberty, a right no less precious and vital than political freedom.

The administration which is just drawing to a close, has at least seen clearly the fundamental need of freedom of opportunity for every citizen. No man and no set of men should be allowed to play the game of competition with loaded dice. The unchecked existence of monopoly is incompatible with equality of opportunity. The reason for the exercise of government control over great monopolies is to equalize opportunity.

Waterways.
Accordingly, I urge that the broad plan for the development of our waterways, recommended by the Inland Waterways Commission, be put in effect without delay.

The work of waterways development should be undertaken without delay. Meritorious projects in known conformity with the general outlines of any comprehensive plan should proceed at once. The cost of the

whole work should be met by direct appropriation if possible, but if necessary by the issue of bonds in small denominations.

It is especially important that the development of water power should be guarded with the utmost care both by the national government and by the States in order to protect the people against the upgrowth of monopoly and to insure to them a fair share in the benefits which will follow the development of this great asset which belongs to the people and should be controlled by them.

Forests.
I urge that provision be made for both protection and more rapid development of the national forests. Otherwise, either the increasing use of these forests by the people must be checked or their protection against fire must be dangerously weakened. If we compare the actual damage on similar areas on private and national forest lands during the past year, the government fire patrol saved commercial timber worth as much as the total cost of caring for all national forests at the present rate for about ten years.

Lands.
The use of the public grazing lands should be regulated in such ways as to improve and conserve their value. Rights to the surface of the public land should be separated from rights to forests upon it and to minerals beneath it, and these should be subject to separate disposal.

The coal, oil, gas and phosphate rights still remaining with the government should be withdrawn from entry and leased under conditions favorable for economic development.

Minerals.
The consumption of nearly all of our mineral products is increasing more rapidly than our population. Our mineral waste is about one-sixth of our product, or nearly \$1,000,000 for each working day in the year. The loss of structural materials through fire is about another million a day. The loss of life in the mines is appalling. The larger part of these losses can be avoided.

A part of the action of the joint conference says: We also especially urge on the Congress of the United States the high desirability of maintaining a national commission on the conservation of the resources of the country empowered to co-operate with State commissions to the end that every sovereign Commonwealth and every section of the country may attain the high degree of prosperity and the sureness of perpetuity naturally arising in the abundant resources and the vigor, intelligence, and patriotism of our people.

In this recommendation I most heartily concur, and I urge that an appropriation of at least \$50,000 be made to cover the expenses of the national conservation commission for necessary rent, assistance and traveling expenses. This is a very small sum. I know of no other way in which the appropriation of so small a sum would result in so large a benefit to the whole nation.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
Charleston Dispensary Profits.
The total net profits of the county dispensary for Charleston county during the months of October, November and December were \$30,171.67, the amount in legal dispute not being included. The division of the profits, under the law, is as follows:
City of Charleston . . . \$14,492.35
Mount Pleasant . . . 593.18
Sanitary and drainage commission . . . 6,034.21
City Schools . . . 6,034.21
General county fund . . . 3,017.12

Jerman Succeeds Himself as United States Senator.
Raleigh, N. C., Special.—The election of Senator Lee S. Jerman to succeed himself for a second term in the Senate of the United States was the feature in both branches of the general Assembly. The vote in the Senate was 36 to 8 and in the House 90 to 26. Judge Spencer B. Adams being honored by the minority with the complimentary nomination. The speeches in nomination were made in the Senate by Senator Klutz and Senator Britt, respectively, and in the House by Representatives Julian and Grant.

Suicides in Church.
Savannah, Ga., Special.—In a posture of prayer in St. Patrick's church here and with a bullet hole through the temple the dead body of Otto Schuetzner, of Philadelphia, was found Friday several hours after the fatal shot was fired. Two notes were found, one bequeathing \$1 for "St. Anthony's bread" and another expressing regret that he "had permitted himself to have any ill-feeling." Schuetzner had been here but a day, reaching the city aboard a steamer from Philadelphia.

Opposes Increase in Navy.
Boston, Special.—A remonstrance against a further increase of the United States navy, signed by 224 members of various denominations in Boston and vicinity was sent to Congress Monday. It is the belief of the ministers that naval preparations have grown so enormously as to become a distressing burden on the richest nations and an actual menace to the peace of the world.

SHIPS IN COLLISION

White Star Liner Republic and
and Lloyd Liner Florida

MEET OFF NANTUCKET ISLAND

Republic Goes to Bottom After Unloading Her 781 Passengers and Crew—Greatest Feat in History of Wireless Telegraphy—Four Are Killed.

New York, Special.—Grave anxiety pervailed here Saturday and Sunday night as the result of the thrilling maritime drama being enacted off Nantucket on the coast of New England, following the ramming early Saturday of the big White Star liner Republic with 761 souls aboard, by the steamer Florida, of the Lloyd-Italian line. The wireless telegraph played an important part in the grave incidents happening at sea, far from the shore, and proved its utility as it has never done before.

Bit by bit it told the tale, first announcing the news of the collision and the plight of the liner, which news came direct from the injured ship itself. Then it told of the rescue of the Republic's passengers, the condition from time to time of the sinking ship and finally summoned from the adjacent seas the White Star line Baltic, the French steamer La Lorraine, the Curruader Lucania and the revenue cutters Achushnet and Gresham.

At 8 o'clock p. m. the wireless brought reassuring news from Captain Ransom, of the steamer Baltic. He said that the Republic was still afloat; that the Florida, with her own people and most of those from the Republic aboard, close to 2,000 souls in all, was nearby and that the Baltic was near the scene, standing by ready to lend aid. The steamers La Lorraine and Lucania. Captain Ransom said, were also in the vicinity and the Republic through her wireless outfit, was directing the movements of the ships of rescue.

Until an early hour Sunday it was believed the crashing together of the two big ships had not resulted in death of injury to a single passenger or member of the crews. Shortly after midnight, however, the wireless telegraph flashed the news that two passengers on the Republic had been killed and two others injured. Late in the day another wireless message told of four deaths on board the Florida, either of members of the crew or steerage passengers.

It is apparent that the Florida must have been between 30 or 40 miles off her course in being anywhere near the Republic, as the east-bound and westbound steamer lanes here are that distance apart.

The collision, being amidship, almost immediately flooded the engine room of the Republic and of course rendered her absolutely helpless. Fortunately, her wireless equipment was well supplied with storage batteries and three were used for more than six hours, until they gradually became exhausted. After that, recourse to signalling by means of submarine bells was adopted.

In the middle of the forenoon the transfer of passengers to the Florida was made, and although the fog was very dense, unusually calm weather for this season of the year in the North Atlantic enabled the transfer to be made without accident. By noon the Baltic and La Lorraine were close to the scene of collision, but owing to the dense fog, were unable to locate the Republic, although the submarine bells could be heard frequently.

The prompt closing of the Republic's water-tight compartments which kept her afloat and undoubtedly saved the lives of many of those on board. In the afternoon it was learned from the Baltic that these compartments were still holding the vessel above water, but that the bulkheads and compartment doors were under a fearful strain and likely to give way at any moment.

A dispatch at 8:30 Sunday night said: "Republic gone down. No one aboard. All crew safe on revenue cutter Gresham."

An hour later another wireless message was received stating that the revenue cutter Gresham, with the Republic crew on board was proceeding to Gayhead.

The Republic's passengers found 900 returning Italians, many of them survivors of the earthquake, on board the Florida, which left Naples on January 9th.

Lincoln's Native County Votes Dry.
Hodgenville, Ky., Special.—In a local option election Larue county, in which Abraham Lincoln was born nearly 100 years ago, voted "dry" by a majority of 1,085, the vote being more than 4 to 1 against license.

Would Not Increase Pension.
Washington, Special.—A motion by Representative Olcott, of New York, to increase the pension of Julia B. Coughlan, widow of Rear Admiral Coughlan, United States navy, from \$50 a month as provided for in a pension bill, to \$100 a month created a lively interest in the House of Representatives. After a vigorous debate the amendment was lost by a vote of 42 to 103.

RAILROAD AVENUE

Gaitley-Tolar Company

SEEK TO SEE AND SERVE

Some time they need an

Another Night Rider is to be tried at United States court.

\$55,000 worth of Government 5 per cent road bonds Monday for \$60,537.40.

Blood hounds effected a search on Mrs. W. J. Clinton on last Wednesday.

The Federal grand jury a bill for peonage against Ashley, a member of the from Anderson county.

Judge Jones designated 19th as the day for hanging Night Riders convicted of the first degree in the slaying of Capt. Rankin.

Abbott L. Lowell has been named the successor to Charles W. Elliott as president of Cambridge University.

The Government was sustained by the Supreme Court in the \$1,623,900 fine against the Waters-Pierce Oil Company of Texas.

The Chicago and Alton Railway has filed an appeal in the adverse \$60,000 rebate fine case.

Two local option bills were introduced in the West Virginia Legislature.

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Senator Bailey discussed the proposed increase of pay for the President and others, criticizing Mr. Roosevelt's allowances of expenses.

President Roosevelt asks the government of California to consider his reasons, now on the way, before enacting bill pending that is unfavorable to Japanese citizenship.

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Ex-Queen Lillionkaluni is still pressing her claims before the House committee. She is willing to accept \$250,000 for her claim on Hawaii.

Foreign News.
Earthquake shocks are still reported from Messina and fires break out. Snow and rain cause great suffering.

A disastrous fire swept parts of the afflicted city of Messina on Tuesday.

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Vice Consul Stuart K. Lupton is to succeed Consul Cheney at Messina.

Admiral Rojestvensky, the commander of the Russian fleet which the Japanese destroyed, is dead.

Vice Consul Stuart K. Lupton now estimates the fatalities of the Messina earthquake at 90,000.

For the first time in years the births in France exceed the deaths.

The bodies of an American Consul A. S. Cheney and First Mrs. Cheney were found in the ruins of C. M. Castro.

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